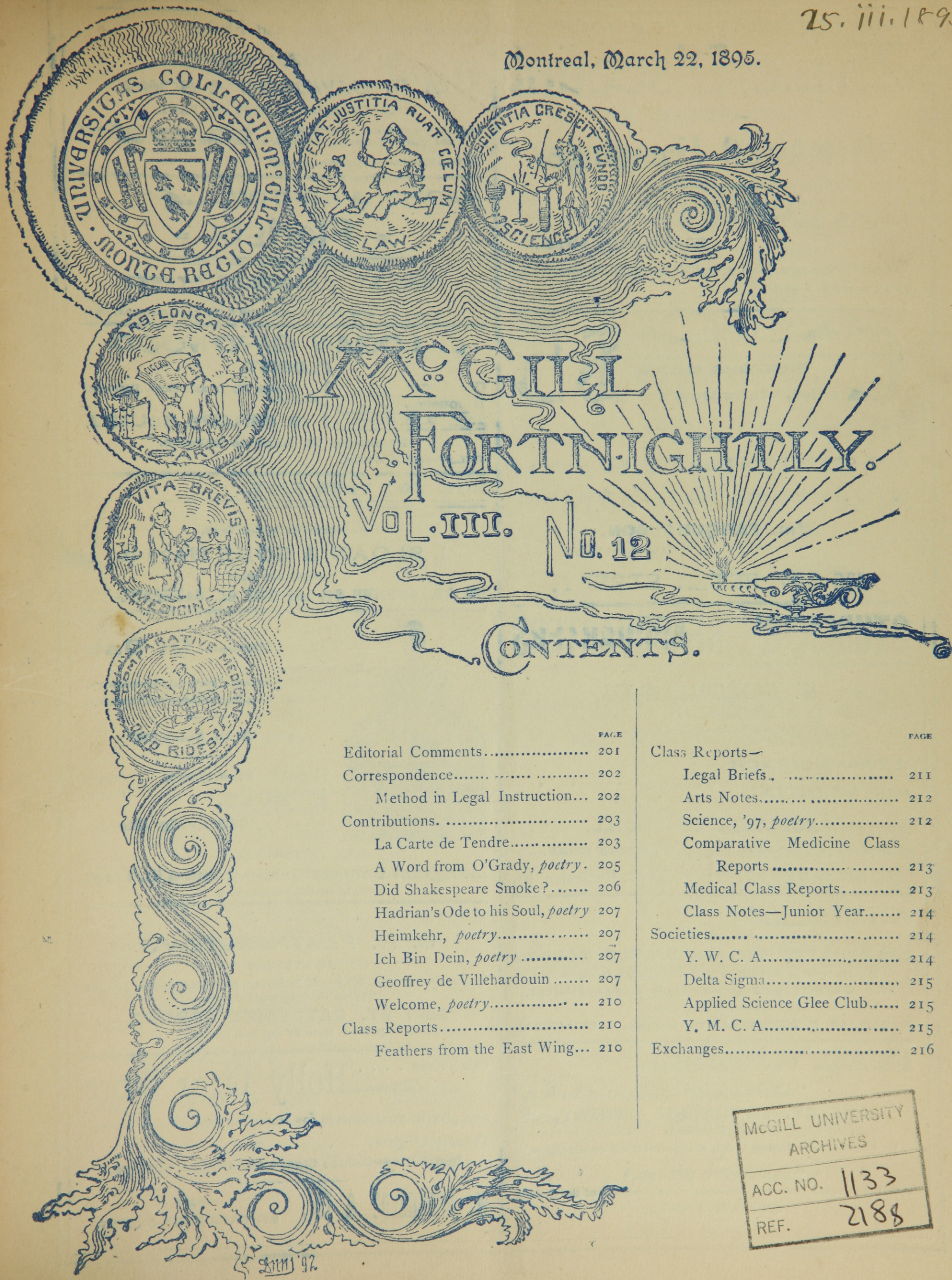


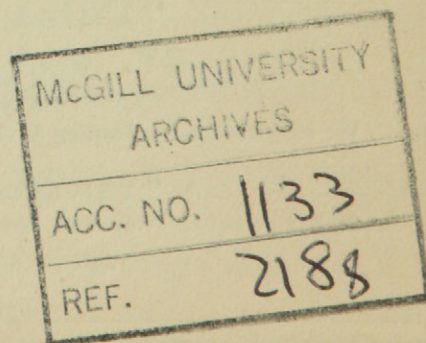
H. M. Auld,
25. iii. 1895.

Montreal, March 22, 1895.



	PAGE
Editorial Comments.....	201
Correspondence.....	202
Method in Legal Instruction...	202
Contributions.	203
La Carte de Tendre.....	203
A Word from O'Grady, <i>poetry</i> .	205
Did Shakespeare Smoke?.....	206
Hadrian's Ode to his Soul, <i>poetry</i>	207
Heimkehr, <i>poetry</i>	207
Ich Bin Dein, <i>poetry</i>	207
Geoffrey de Villehardouin	207
Welcome, <i>poetry</i>	210
Class Reports.....	210
Feathers from the East Wing...	210

	PAGE
Class Reports—	
Legal Briefs,	211
Arts Notes.....	212
Science, '97, <i>poetry</i>	212
Comparative Medicine Class	
Reports	213
Medical Class Reports.....	213
Class Notes—Junior Year.....	214
Societies.....	214
Y. W. C. A.....	214
Delta Sigma.....	215
Applied Science Glee Club.....	215
Y. M. C. A.....	215
Exchanges.....	216



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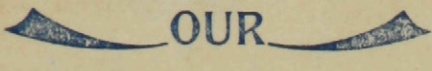
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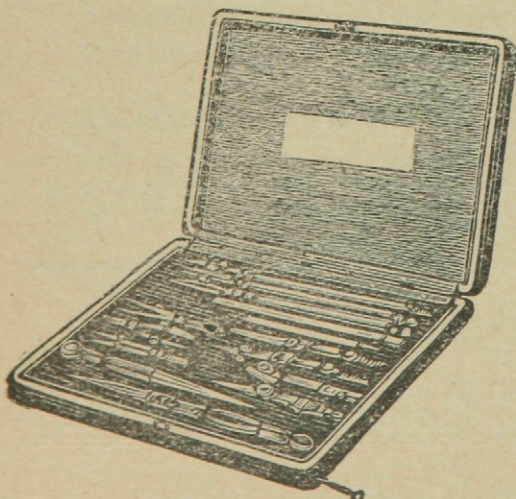
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VOL. III.

MONTREAL, MARCH 22, 1895.

No. 12

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

WITH THIS, the twelfth and final number of the third volume of the FORTNIGHTLY, the work of the present editorial staff comes to a close. We leave it to our readers to pronounce upon the success or the want of success that has attended our endeavors, only expressing the hope that their sentence will not be a very severe one.

The difficulties to be overcome in conducting a college journal are not small; and if to us they seem at least no less *after* than they did *before* our six months' experience, we may fairly say the same of the imperfections which we have striven (often in vain) to avoid. We are sure that none can be more alive to the faults of the FORTNIGHTLY than are the Editors themselves.

In this connection, however, we have a suggestion for those who follow us. The experience of this year has led us to think that we might have lightened our difficulties by (apparently) adding to them; and that what is really needed at McGill is two journals: one in a serious, the other in a lighter vein. Of these,

the first would partake of the character of a review, and would contain articles longer and more important than it is possible to print under present conditions. The second would depend for its contributions, solely upon the undergraduates. We confess it does seem a trifle chimerical to rely for support on an enthusiasm which, in the case of too many, seems to culminate in the yearly act of electing the editors, and declines thereafter with such rapidity, that, though equal to receiving the paper during the year, it is quite unequal to paying the subscription fee.

Still, we have great faith in the Undergraduates, and attribute much of their apparent apathy to lack of time and to hard work. And if they would but remember the college paper in the holidays, and, each one during his season of leisure, prepare something for insertion during the coming session, there would not be the slightest difficulty in carrying out the suggestion that we have made.

This suggestion the Undergraduates should carry out; and we venture to urge them to do so, not merely for the benefit of the incoming board of Editors, but for the credit of the FORTNIGHTLY and of the University. For it must be borne in mind that the college paper is looked upon not merely as the outcome of the literary proficiency, or the reverse, of its editors for the time being. It is generally accepted as the measure of the literary attainments of the Undergraduates of the University. Thus, whoever, by his writing, helps to elevate the standard of the paper, may have the satisfaction of feeling that in addition to the advantage (and it is a very real one) he himself derives in the process, he is beginning to return, in a small way, some part of the benefits which he is so freely receiving from his Alma Mater. We could say more on this point, but forbear.

We had hoped that, during the session, the privilege would have been ours of extending, on behalf of the students, our greetings to a new Principal. This duty, however, we leave to our successors. We *had* even ventured (months ago) to hope that we should have the opportunity of reviewing the new Song-Book. This pleasure, too is in store for our successors; not perhaps our immediate ones, but we should

think certainly for our grandchildren. Indeed, we should not wonder if, by the time our grandchildren come to college, a new edition of the Song-Book, were required, for we learn that it is confidently expected that *before very long* the first proofs of the projected edition are expected.

In all seriousness, though we know that the Song-Book committee has met with many formidable and unexpected difficulties, we trust that not an hour's unnecessary delay will now occur before the publication of the book.

Finally, it is with unfeigned regret that we take leave of our readers, thanking them for their interest in our journal, and reminding them, that though editorial boards may come and may go, the FORTNIGHTLY looks to them, among others, to enable it to go on prosperously for many years to come. And our last word must be one of most sincere and hearty thanks to the comparatively few, but all the more valued, friends and contributors, to whose efficient and ready assistance the FORTNIGHTLY owes in great measure whatever of success it may, during the present year, have obtained.

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METHOD IN LEGAL INSTRUCTION.

Editor FORTNIGHTLY:—

In last issue of the FORTNIGHTLY a paragraph appeared, stating that the Faculty of Law contemplated adding a year to the Law course. From this I infer that a deeper, more critical and exact knowledge of legal principles is needed, and that to lengthen the course will remedy the defect, in the judgment of members of the Faculty.

I do not share in such opinion. The defect I believe to be fundamental, and the addition of one or even two years would not effect the improvement desired. I think if the methods of imparting a knowledge of the law were changed somewhat that a saving in time would result more than equivalent to an additional year with present methods.

A moment's consideration. What a young lawyer needs to possess when he comes to the practice of his profession is, I believe, a knowledge of the law, where to find it and how to use it. In McGill, about forty courses of lectures in various branches of law are delivered during the three year period, by eminent professors, to the assembled students of all the Years. Herein I find the first fundamental error: and while making proper allowance for the undoubted ability of the professors and the acknowledged cleverness of the students, it is nevertheless quite beyond the range of practical teaching to present the subject-matter of the lectures, under these circumstances, in such a manner as to insure the highest good or greatest possible progress equally to the members of the different Years. Should the professor address himself to the Third Year student, he talks over the heads of the First and Second Years, and presently much time is consumed in answering irrelevant and unimportant questions of inquiring minds, struggling with recondite principles and unfamiliar technicalities in their vain efforts to follow the lecturer. Or should he address himself to the First Year student, immediately he loses the attention of the other Years. Finally, in desperation, a middle course is determined on, with the obvious result that there is a preponderance of interrogation on the one hand and of restive indifference on the other.

Law is a science, and should be studied as such. Law is a growth, and its historical development ought to be chronologically presented. The subject-matter of law is Rights, and the natural unfolding of it should be logically presented to the receptive legal mind. Law is often found in tangled confusion, requiring correct and appropriate diction to state, define and disentangle. There is no science in which words and forms of expression are more important than law. Precision of definition and statement is a *sine qua non*. Possessing it, one possesses the law; not possessing it, one has only the power of vainly beating the air with uncertain words, which neither impress, instruct nor convince anybody. Applying this holding to the course of study in question, I find there is no adequate provision made for one to acquire that readiness, fluency and precision of statement, without which distinction in the profession of law is not probable. Why should one be compelled to wait until admitted to the bar before being afforded an opportunity of addressing a court? The other learned professions are in a much better position—the teacher learns by practice in the Normal School, the surgeon in the dissecting room, the theologian in the suburban chapel, but the young lawyer has no adequate provision made for the discussion of legal subjects. It is quite true that there is a Moot Court, but the number of cases argued before that tribunal has not

averaged one for each student in attendance during a period of three years—as a matter of fact, the majority of students never address the court at all. Yet one learns a great deal of law in working up even a single case, strengthening the grasp of general principles, and increasing the power of accurate statement, by such practice, more satisfactorily than in any other way.

I would therefore suggest, in lieu of a fourth year, the establishing of a post-graduate course, offering a Master's degree for advanced work. A considerable proportion of the time of post-graduates to be occupied in directing the researches of undergraduates, thus adding to the thoroughness of the three years, course, besides carrying on independent original investigation in political science, history, government, etc.

The Moot Court should then be regularly constituted as a court of original and appellate jurisdictions, holding weekly sessions, presided over by professors and post-graduates. This would ensure each student working up at least 10 or 12 cases, and arguing them before the court. The services of an elocutionist might, with very great advantage, be provided to coach students in the art of speaking naturally and effectively in public.

Lastly, I cannot understand how writing for "dear life," taking notes, can be regarded as a very effective aid to the study of law. Doubtless students should be required to note references, holdings and general principles, but anything more than this is an infringement upon the prerogatives of Bel Air or the Derby. The Faculty could provide a stenographer, learned in the law, from whom students could procure transcripts of the essentials of lectures they had not fully comprehended. To secure consecutive and continuous work on the part of the student would be quite an easy matter if the Moot Court and post graduate course were organized as suggested. Another inherent defect in the system at present followed lies in the fact that the reading suggested by the professors is not always done, there being no way of checking the character and extent of the student's reading. Of course, the lectures themselves deal very fully, as a rule, with the principles discussed in the advised reading—English, French, and Roman Law being very copiously drawn upon; but, as is well known, it requires extensive reading and deep contemplation to appropriate those general principles of the science of law which are absolutely essential to the furnishing of the legal mind.

In conclusion, the changes suggested in this letter, by which it is believed four years' work may be done, and well done, in three, call for the co-operation of the Governors in making the necessary appropriations, the Professors in remodelling the course, and the Students in improving their opportunities by con-

scientious application in their mastery of the work assigned.

I think if we look about us to understand the spirit of the age, we will be forced to conclude, that three years is the utmost limit that can be reached, owing in part to the necessary expenditure of time in preparation for entrance, and to the active spirit of the average youth, which makes him eager to enter the lists to match his tact and skill and knowledge with his peers in the keen race for place and power. In the United States, in 90 per cent. of their law schools, they have found it utterly impracticable to do more than offer the third year as a post-graduate course. And to some extent similar conditions prevail in Canada.

In offering these suggestions I have been actuated by none but the warmest sentiments of loyalty to my *Alma Mater*, and I hereby acknowledge my admiration for the Dean and Faculty of Law, whose profound scholarship and eminent abilities are increasingly attractive each year to the students of that science "whose seat is the bosom of God and her voice the harmony of the world."

Respectfully subscribed,

BANNELL SAWYER.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

LA CARTE DE TENDRE.

There are few things more pleasant than to rest a moment from the rush and hurry of our nineteenth century avocations, and turn to the records of by-gone days, noting the quaint conceits to which the imaginations of our far-off ancestors gave birth. In Mediæval days, Queen Eleanor and the Viscountess Ermengarde, Richard the Lion-hearted and Alfonso of Aragon, with many less notable companions, presided over the Courts of Love, and decided questions of great importance to the ladies and cavaliers of those days. Once hearing an argument on:—"Do the greatest affection and liveliest attachment exist between lovers or married persons?" the Lady Ermengarde, in an elaborate judgment, stated that no just comparison could be established between these two sentiments. In a more practical suit, in which a lady sought to obtain damages for the felonious taking of a kiss, the plaintiff was not only nonsuited, but condemned to furnish a supplementary kiss in compensation for malicious prosecution.

In those early days it was in such idle recreations only that the ladies,—God bless 'em, as the after dinner speaker says,—were recognized as the equals of man. Their education was restricted to the most elementary matters, and their horizon bounded by the home. And even long after Molière said:—

“Il n'est pas bien honnête, et pour beaucoup de causes,
 “Qu'une femme étudie et sache tant de choses.
 “Former aux bonnes mœurs l'esprit de ses enfants,
 “Faire aller son ménage, avoir l'œil sur ses gens,
 “Et régler la dépense avec économie,
 “Doit être son étude et sa philosophie.”

It was this doctrine that Mlle. de Scudéry endeavoured to combat, and in the face of which she won a place in literature for woman. When the reunions of l'Hôtel de Rambouillet, where Mlle de Scudéry met such persons as Condé, La Rochefoucauld, Scarron, Corneille, Bossuet and Madame de Sévigné, were discontinued about 1648, she gathered her friends about her at her own house every Saturday, to cultivate the literary and conversational talent of the day. It was while these gatherings, known as Les Samedis, were at their height that the ten-volume novel *Clélie* made its appearance, and won her great renown. In it many conversations that took place at Les Samedis are chronicled *verbatim*; and so earnestly was the art of conversation studied both there and previously at l'Hôtel de Rambouillet, that it is doubtful if the heavy style of *Clélie* is even an exaggeration of what actually took place. The natural outcome of this studied elaborate conversation was the stilted style that won for less gifted coteries the name of Les Précieuses Ridicules. Indeed, some critics assert that Molière directed the satire of Les Précieuses Ridicules against the ladies of those two celebrated gatherings.

But my intention is to give a short account of that curious essay in the growth of friendship, that appears in *Clélie* under the title of *Par où l'on pouvoit aller de Nouvelle Amitié à Tendre*. The *Carte de Tendre* is an almost indispensable complement to this translation, but unfortunately the Editor tells me it will be impossible to reproduce it in the FORTNIGHTLY. I am therefore compelled to give you an idea of it by a feeble description.

At the bottom of the map lies the town of *Nouvelle Amitié*, from which the various journeys start. Flowing due north to *La Mer Dangereuse* is the River of Inclination, on which is situated one of the three cities of Affection, that is *Tendre sur Inclination*. A road leading from *Nouvelle Amitié* to *Tendre sur Estime* lies to the right or east of the afore-mentioned river, and passes the towns *Grand Esprit*, *Jolis Vers*, *Respect*, etc. Near it, about half-way to *Tendre*, lies the *Lac d'Indifférence*, of which all travellers must beware. To the west of the *Rivière d'Inclination* lies the road to *Tendre sur Reconnaissance* passing the towns *Complaisance*, *Tendresse*, *Obéissance*, etc. Farther east is the awful sea of Enmity, of which you will read subsequently. Beyond *La Mer Dangereuse*, into which the three rivers Inclination, Esteem and Gratitude pour their crystal floods, lies the *Unknown Land*, that was seldom visited by the fair habituées of Les Samedis.

I regret, dear reader, that you should be dependent

upon my poor description for your understanding of this curious little map; but if you add to it your memories of the illustrations in Arnold's *Cæsar*, you can in imagination picture the map I have before me.

Plunging *in medias res*, I will begin the translation which will explain itself.

You doubtless remember, Madame, that Herminius prayed Clélie, to teach him how one might go from *Nouvelle Amitié* to *Tendre*.

To understand *Clélie's* design, you must notice that she imagines that one can develop a tender affection for another from three different causes. These causes are Esteem, Gratitude or Natural Inclination. Accordingly she was obliged to place three towns of Affection (*Tendre*) on three different rivers bearing three different names, and make three different routes to them. Again she supposes that Affection arising from Natural Inclination to be what it is has need of no external aid, so she puts, as you see, no village or stopping-place on the banks of this river, for it flows so swiftly that in one short day you are carried from *Amitié* to *Tendre*.

(We in modern days call this falling in love at first sight. The tender passion springs up unbidden, and as a proof of spontaneous generation, without apparent cause. For should we be asked why we love, we can but answer:—

Because, because, I love you,
 And just because I do.

It is said to be a delightful sensation. But being unversed in such things myself, I must refer you to any Sophomore.)

But to go to *Tendre sur Estime* is another matter, and Clélie has ingeniously put as many villages on the road as there are incidents either small or great that combine to produce through esteem the affection of which she speaks. You will see by referring to this map that you must first pass a town known as *Grand Esprit*, because it is such an attribute that generally gives birth to esteem; you then reach in succession the charming villages *Jolis Vers*, *Billet galant*, *Billet doux*, that stand for the ordinary procedure of great minds in the beginning of a friendship. (I understand now why I have so often written pretty verses and even *Billets-doux* to my friends.) The towns to be passed subsequently before reaching *Tendre* are *Sincérité*, *Grand Cœur*, *Probité*, etc., all of which are essential to an affection due to veritable esteem.

Returning to *Nouvelle Amitié*, let us see how we may reach *Tendre sur Reconnaissance*. First, you must go to *Complaisance*, next to the little village called *Soumission*, that is not far from another no less attractive, *Petits Soins*. Thence you can easily pick out your way to *Assiduité*, *Obéissance*, *Constante Amitié* to the delightful city, on the river of Gratitude.

But on the last two roads are many dangerous places, where the traveller must beware of straying.

For turning too far to the right when leaving *Nouvelle Amitié* you will reach *Négligence* instead of *Grand Esprit*, and be lost in the Lac d'Indifférence before your mistake is discovered.

Similarly, by going too much to the left you arrive at *Indiscrétion* and *Perfidie*, and 'ere long find yourself on the rocky shores of the *Mer d'Inimitié*, where many goodly vessels are wrecked.

So these different roads make it plain that only he who has a hundred good qualities can expect to enjoy *une amitié tendre*; and that he who has only bad qualities can never have aught but hate and indifference. (I beg to explain here that *Tendre* seems to be a Platonic affection of a very cultured class. It is certain, as will be seen directly, that it was not intended for Love, for that is the Unknown Land which *Clélie* and her companions greatly dreaded. Further, it would be ridiculous to suppose that one with bad qualities only can never expect to excite that great passion, especially so in face of the old Italian proverb that "Every man can find a dog, a horse and a woman to love him.")

Then, too, this wise young lady, wishing to have it understood from this map that she had never loved, and never intended to have anything warmer than a friendly affection in her heart (we have met girls who always say they will be old maids), interposes la *Mer Dangereuse* between the last bounds of friendship and the country beyond called *Terres inconnues*.

But to translate more of the text is scarcely necessary, so I shall close this sketch with a word about the real *Carte de Tendre*, for there was one that passed from hand to hand among the *habitués* of Les Samedis, to whom it gave no little amusement, although it is said to have covered its author with ridicule. Many of the members of Mlle de Scudéry's talented coterie contributed to the *Gazette de Tendre*, a paper that professed to publish reports from the various towns on the *Carte de Tendre*. Here, for instance, is a report from *Grand Esprit*:—

"We are all anxious for the safety of an illustrious stranger, who, though he passed here some time ago, has not yet reached *Tendre*. All that is definitely known is that he made a short stay at *Folis Vers*, where he was well received; that he spent a night at *Sincérité*, and set out early the following morning for *Grand Cœur*. Some say that, leaving the road, he made his way across country to the *Rivière d'Inclination*, on which he embarked. Others assert that he crossed the river to *Petits Soins*, and pursued his journey to *Tendre sur Reconnaissance*. And a few fear lest he should have strayed to *Oubli* and thence to the *Lac d'Indifférence*."

Another pour *Constante Amitié*:—

"Since the death of the lovely and generous Elise, "we have seen here only the amiable Arpasie, the "wise Agélaste, and a man born on the sea-coast. "But we do not despair of seeing others, for we are "assured that many travellers have set out for the "*Empire de Tendre*."

Whether the *Carte de Tendre* did cover its author or authoress with ridicule, and whether Mlle de Scudéry and her companions at l'Hôtel de Rambouillet and Les Samedis were satirizing in Les *Précieuses Ridicules*, matters little to us now. The world has at last granted woman the place demanded for her by the authoress of "*Cyrus*" and *Clélie*; and how much we owe her who led the van of the vast army of female writers can hardly be estimated.

WYDOWN.

A WORD FROM O'GRADY.

We ain't with you, boys, this year,
But we hope your sky is clear,
An' we guess, though we ain't near,
McGill goes on the same.

Reckon, though we're not around,
That your merry voices sound,
An' the grass grows on the ground
Same's it used to do.

S'pose you got the same old set
O' professors round there yet,
An' the same old jokes they get
Off on you as us.

S'pose you sing the same old song
With the same old voices strong
Till you hear the same old gong
Ringin' in the prof.

S'pose collectors still appear,
Puttin' students on their ear,
S'pose the coast is seldom clear
From them craft at all.

S'pose the freshmen op'n their eyes,
S'pose the sophomores are wise,
S'pose the seniors heave big sighs,
Thinkin' of exams.

S'pose you got the same old gags
When the funny column lags,
An' pretty much the same old wags
As we used to know.

S'pose the same old crib and text
Goes from one year to the next
Till the student gets perplexed
At its marg'nal notes.

S'pose there's now' n' again a crush
An' the note-books go to mush,
S'pose the dear Donaldas blush,
Passin' through the hall.

S'pose you got a poet roun'
Jis as good as Cap'n Goun,
Singin' songs o' autumn brown
An' that sort o' thing.

CAP'N. GOUN.

DID SHAKESPEARE SMOKE?

Attention has often been drawn to the curious fact that Shakespeare has not the slightest allusion to the use of tobacco. The word does not occur in his works. We have there plenty of tavern scenes, and are introduced to innumerable persons who would be sure to have indulged in the new Indian weed, the fashionable novelty of the day; but while reference is frequently made to the use of the wines drunk at the table, to sherris-sack, canary, and the rest, it would never be gathered from Shakespeare's plays that tobacco was even in use at his time.

This is remarkable on several grounds. Tobacco was not only a novelty in Elizabeth's time, but there was an absolute rage for it. The gallants and men about town made a display of their smoking as one of the accomplishments becoming a gentleman, nor did they confine the usage to their houses, or the taverns, or the barges in which they took their pleasure on the Thames. They smoked where Shakespeare would have been sure to have seen them. They smoked in the theatres—nay, more than that, they indulged in the luxury upon the stage itself! Contemporaries inform us that it was the custom of the gallants to sit on low stools on either side the front of the stage, where they were supplied with pipes and tobacco at the cost of sixpence apiece. When, therefore, Shakespeare was upon the stage, or superintending the production of any one of his great dramas, he must have had the fumes of the tobacco immediately under his nose, and have experienced to the full the inconveniences of the ridiculous custom. Strange, then, that no word should have escaped him in regard to Raleigh's newly-imported luxury. Did he like it and smoke himself? Did he find it distasteful and refrain from its use? In the one case, we might have expected laudation—in the other ridicule or open condemnation. As it is, we find neither, and shall never know what his views on the subject were.

Various attempts have been made to assign reasons for the poet's silence on this subject. It has been urged with some plausibility that the smoking of tobacco could not have been agreeable to Queen Elizabeth, and we know that it was particularly offensive to James I., who wrote a book about it. Now, Shakespeare was both a courtier and a man of business, and it is quite possible that on the one hand he might have refrained from praises of a custom distasteful to the Court, and on the other from condemnation of what was so acceptable to his customers. These considerations might have influenced him so far as panegyric or direct abuse were concerned; but it still remains curious that there is no

passing allusion, no indirect reference to tobacco or the use of it. It remains singular that the word is never used.

What makes it more remarkable is that the works of other writers of the time abound in allusions to the then striking novelty. Ben Jonson is constantly introducing it into his plays—though he was of the two, perhaps, rather more intimately connected with James I. than was Shakespeare. It is true that the plays of the latter are alluded to as those

“Which did so take Eliza and our James”

But Ben Jonson was chosen by James to write the Court Masques produced in conjunction with Inigo Jones for the monarch's delectation. James's aversion to tobacco would therefore be more likely to be shared by him than by his fellow-poet. How strongly the king hated tobacco is shown in every page of his “Counterblast.” He denounced it as “a vile and stinking custom,” and assigns many reasons for its disuse. Here, for instance, is a curious medical item:—

“Surely smoke becomes a kitchen far better than a dining chamber, and yet it makes a kitchen also oftentimes in the inward parts of men, soiling and infecting them with an unctuous and oily kind of soot, as hath been found in some great tobacco-takers that, after their death, were opened.”

There can be no doubt about the thoroughness of James's detestation, and Jonson, perhaps a more adroit courtier than Shakespeare, in spite of his reputation for blunt honesty, echoes the Royal utterances.

Thus, in “Bartholomew Fair,” he speaks of “the smoke of tobacco to keep us in mist and error;” but it is quite open to question whether much that he wrote was not covert satire.

It is difficult to believe that at the meetings of the famous club at the Mermaid and at the Apollo, neither Shakespeare nor Ben Jonson indulged in the fragrant weed. The burly figure of Ben Jonson is hardly complete to the imagination without being wreathed in a cloud in the midst of jovial companions. Smoking must have prevailed at these clubs, unless, indeed, it was abstained from out of deference to the ladies.

In the famous *Leges Conviviales* which he wrote for the Apollo Club, and which were engraved in marble over the chimney at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, we get as the twentieth law:—

Amatoriis querelis, ac suspiriis liber angulus esto,
which in the current translation takes this form:

For generous lovers, let a corner be found,

Where they in soft sighs may their passions relieve.

There are on the whole many less interesting queries in literary history than that which I have lightly touched on—Did Shakespeare Smoke?

H. M.

HADRIAN'S ODE TO HIS SOUL.

"Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hopesque, comesque corporis,
Quae nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos?"

Changeful, cheerful little soul!
Of this body, fellow, guest,
Now thou leavest here—for where,
Wan, wee Creature, chilled, bare;
Nor, as erst, wilt have thy jest?

R. M. H.

QUEBEC.

HEIMKEHR.

[From the German of Hermann Lingg.]

Once more I saw my native land,
To my old home I came,
I heard its songs, I breathed its air,
And yet, 'twas not the same.

The brooklet babbled as of yore,
The roe leapt in the brake,
The vesper bells rang soft; the hills
Were mirrored in the lake.

I viewed the cot where, years ago,
My mother's welcome dwelt,
I saw strange faces, all unknown—
A bitter pang I felt.

Methought the winds and waves cried out,
"Begone for evermore!
For all that's dear has passed away,
Thou ne'er shalt see them more."

ICH BIN DEIN.

In tempus old a hero lived,
Qui loved puellas deux:
He no pouvait pas quite to say,
Which one amabat mieux.
Dit-illui-même un beau matin,
"Non possum both avoir,
Sed si address Amanda Ann
Then Kate and I have war.

"Amanda habet argent coin
Sed Kate has aureas curls:
Et both sunt very agathae
Et quite formosae girls."
Enfin the youthful anthropos,
Philoun the duo maids,
Resolved preponere ad Kate
Devant cet evening's shades.

Procedens then to Kate's domo,
Il trouve Amanda there,
Kai quite forgot his last resolves,
Both sunt so goodly fair.
Se smiling on the new tapis,
Between puellas twain,
Coepit to tell his love à Kate
Dans un poetique strain.

Mais glancing ever et anon
At fair Amanda's eyes,
Illae non possunt dicere
Pro which he meant his sighs.
Each virgo heard the demi-vow,
With cheeks as rouge as wine,
And offering each a milk-white hand,
Both whispered "Ich bin dein."

"DONA."

GEOFFREY DE VILLEHARDOUIN.

Geoffrey de Villehardouin, the most ancient of the French chroniclers, was by no means a writer by profession. He lived in a time of great political and military movement, and, thanks to his birth and position, he played no small part on the stage of contemporaneous event. A politician and a soldier, he was, above all, a man of action. It was only in his old age, when he was established as marshal of Roumania in the conquered lands, which it was still necessary to defend by the sword, that he devoted some of his time towards dictating or writing the events through which he had passed. And this he did in his own well beloved dialect of Champagne, rude yet forcible. This chronicle embraces a period of nine years, 1198-1207, and the best elements of his biography for this time are furnished by it. Unfortunately the rest of his life is almost entirely unknown to us. Some dry indications of names and dates scattered thinly through charters and letters of this time are about all the sources from which we can gather any detail about his youth and old age.

The date of his birth is unknown, but it seems to have taken place some time about the year 1150. His last editor, Natalis de Wailly, has shown that he was the youngest son; who his father was is also unknown. He was a vassal and high officer of the Count of Champagne, one of the most powerful feudatories of the Crown of France. The Count of Champagne was said to be able to levy on his own lands 2,200 knights. Under so powerful a master the military dignity of marshal conferred a position of real importance. How he acquired it is unknown, but the bravery, intelligence and firmness he displayed in the fourth Crusade show that he merited not only the office of marshal but also the reputation of being a diplomat. In 1197, Thibaut III succeeded his brother as Count of Champagne, being then only 22 years of age, and he bestowed upon Villehardouin all his confidence; but it was principally when the Crusade preached by Foulques de Neuilly, in the name of Pope Innocent III, led towards the East almost all the nobility of France that the Count of Champagne gave evidence of the high esteem in which he held the marshal's talents. The high barons upon whose shoulders the fate of the expedition rested, not being able to agree about the choice of a route and other matters of importance, decided to entrust to six delegates the arrangements necessary for the success of the expedition. Villehardouin was one of these commissioners. In the beginning of 1201 they went to Venice as the greatest sea-power, to obtain the necessary ships to convey the Crusaders to Egypt. After long negotiations with the doge, the venerable Henry Dandolo and the Councils of the Republic, the conditions of the Venetians were agreed to, and

the envoys hastened to return to France ; but they arrived just in time to see Count Thibaut die, and with him the Crusaders lost their chief and Villehardouin a revered master and friend. But he was not discouraged, and we see him go seeking for a new commander. After it had been refused by several, Boniface the marquis of Monferrat, was induced to accept the chief command. At length the final arrangements are completed, the marshal arranged his home affairs, and left France, to which he never returned, in the spring of 1202 for Venice.

There the complications commence, a good number of the Crusaders for certain reasons have taken a different direction, and Villehardouin is charged to go and induce them to follow the larger party. Then the Republic, creditor of the Barons, leads them to fight for Zara, and afterwards they are taken to Constantinople, to overthrow an emperor and place a deposed prince upon the throne. Many of the Crusaders become irritated, and wish to fulfill their vows ; Villehardouin, however, is frightened at nothing but the possible desertion of the malcontents. He is one of those who preferred the lucrative conquest of Constantinople to the more vain glorious one of Jerusalem.

Before Constantinople the marshal displays great bravery, and when the re-established emperors refuse to fulfill their promises to the Crusaders, the Barons send them, according to the feudal method, a defiance of war, and Villehardouin with two others carry this declaration to their palace, narrowly escaping being put to death for their temerity. The war thus breaks out again, and the Crusaders decide to take possession of the Empire and divide it as a legitimate booty. Villehardouin is created Marshal of Roumania, and holds one of the most important places in the court of Baudoin of Flanders who has been proclaimed emperor ; and when Boniface of Montferrat quarrelled with the new Caesar, it is Villehardouin who succeeds in reconciling them. And in 1205, after the disaster of Andrinople, in which battle the emperor was defeated and taken prisoner, he showed his military genius by his masterly retreat through an insurgent country to Rodostoc.

Under the emperor Henry, brother and successor of Baudoin, the authority of the Marshal increased, and he became his chief adviser, and in 1207 we find him going to bring the Emperor's affianced wife, the daughter of the Marquis of Montferrat, to Constantinople. From this time the traces of Villehardouin commence to disappear from history. About 1209, when the Emperor was making his way towards Greece, the Marshal was left in command at Constantinople. And here he suddenly disappears from our eyes, and the remainder of his life is buried in mystery. That he died about the year 1213 seem certain.

It is without doubt from the year 1207 to 1213 that Villehardouin, in moments of leisure, composed his Memoirs, as they may be called, for he relates scarcely anything in which he has not taken part or of which he has not been a witness.

The history of Villehardouin was appreciated from the moment it was written, but each generation in transmitting the work disfigured the text. But thanks to the work of Du Cange de Bual, and especially of his last editor, Natalis de Wailly, the text has been restored to something like its original clearness.

The time of action is the end of the twelfth century. The Pope Innocent III causes a Crusade to be preached though all Christendom. It was to be the fourth. France was aroused by the voice of Foulques, the old but illiterate curé of Neuilly. The Counts of Champagne, Blois Flanders and Saint Pol, young, fiery and ambitious, vow to deliver the Holy Land, and almost the whole nobility of France followed their example. But when the pilgrims arrived at Venice they found they were unable to pay the sum required, and were consequently led to the capture of the city of Zara for the Venetians. They spent the winter in Dalmatia, and while here it was that the embassy of the Prince Alexis Comnenus arrived. Isaac, father of Alexis and Emperor of the East, had been overthrown and imprisoned by his brother, and Alexis wishes the Crusaders to re-establish the deposed monarch. The most seductive promises are made, such as the union of the Greek and Latin Churches, large sums of money, and co-operation in the Crusade. The Chiefs, despite the opposition of a large number of the pilgrims, sign the treaty. Immediately desertion commences, but they set sail, and succeed in arriving in the Dardanelles and casting anchor at three leagues from the immense capital on the 23rd June, 1203.

Constantinople is taken, and the Crusaders demand their profit ; but the Emperors delay, and finally refuse the payment, and consequently the late allies are to fight with one another. But before they commence, Murzuphles, in January, 1204, overthrew and killed Isaac and Alexis, and caused himself to be crowned emperor. But he is unable to defend his capital, and in April, 1204, he is forced to fly. Constantinople is sacked, and, for the third time since the arrival of the Crusaders, delivered up to the flames.

Baudoin, Count of Flanders, is now elected emperor, with one-fourth of the capital and one-fourth of the land, the rest to be divided equally among the French and Venetians, which they were to hold in feudal tenure, and for a moment it seemed as if the Latin Empire in the East would prosper. But the Emperor Baudoin was taken prisoner, and slain by John, king of Bulgaria, who had been called in to repel the invaders. His brother Henry was declared emperor, but the Empire now scarcely consisted of more than a capital.

From this point the work of Villehardouin is nothing but the recital of military movements ; but we are able to distinguish a central idea, and it is that the Greeks of Europe, so horribly treated by their ally John of Bulgaria, now tend to become reconciled with the Latins. The cities close their gates against the Bulgarians, and John is forced to retreat.

The power of the Emperor Henry also increased greatly by his marriage in February, 1207, with the daughter of Boniface of Montferrat, the most powerful and least docile of his vassals, and shortly after a very cordial meeting takes place between Henry and Boniface, where they agree upon future military operations, but Boniface was not fated to appear at the appointed place. He had hardly returned to Messinople when a horde of Bulgarians commenced to devastate the country around. Upon hearing this, he sprang to horse without armour, and flew against the enemy; but pursuing them too far, he was wounded, and died soon after. It is with this tragic incident that Villehardouin suddenly and somewhat abruptly closes his work. Why is unknown, whether at this point his courage failed him to relate subsequent events, or, what appears more probable, his hand was stopped by death.

And now we come to consider the historical value of the work. The first duty of a historian is exactness, and no one has been able to be more exact than Villehardouin. Concerning the fourth Crusade, he was in a position better than any other person, thanks to his birth and his rank, to see and hear all matters and to give them to posterity. The public and secret motives and councils of this singular enterprise were alike known to him. From the beginning to the end he took part in all the battles and in all the Councils. A man possessing the confidence of the Count of Champagne, and later of the Marquis of Montferrat, the chief of the expedition, a high dignitary of the Empire under Baudoin and Henry, a personal friend of the doge Dandolo, a military genius and a consummate diplomat, he could be ignorant of nothing, because they could have no secrets from him. If then he has erred in his history, it is but just to affirm that it was not through ignorance.

We must acknowledge that he does not state a single fact which is not true, but it is not sufficient for the historian to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, he must also tell the whole truth. To tell without fraud a part of what one knows and to retain the rest may be prudent when one is not quite sure of having acted well, but it has the effect of falsifying history, and of this we must accuse Villehardouin.

The Pope Innocent III caused a Crusade for the delivrance of Jerusalem to be preached. Why and How was the expedition turned from its end? Villehardouin knows the reason well, but his explanations are entirely insufficient. He does all he can to con-

vince us that it was an accident, that it was not in question before the end of the year 1202 when the pilgrims were at Venice. But he is obliged to acknowledge that from the moment of the proclamation of the Marquis of Montferrat as the leader of the expedition, a large number of Crusaders, instead of joining him, take their own way straight to Jerusalem. And, again, why does not our chronicler tell us a word of what happened between the acceptance of the command by Boniface and the reunion of the army at Venice, that is, from September, 1201, to June, 1202? It is because during this time the intrigue was perfected which was to lead the expedition to Constantinople. He passes in silence the fact that Alexis, escaping from the prisons of his uncle, came, in 1201, to Philip of Swabia, and obtained from him a promise of support in the task of replacing Isaac on the throne, that Boniface the cousin of Philip possessed all his confidence, that he went to confer with him at the end of 1201, and received from him the mission of conquering the empire with the aid of the Crusaders in the name of the young prince; and that, in order to justify in the eyes of the Pope the change in the direction of the Crusade and the attack of a Christian state, they both advanced the long desired submission of the Greek Church to the Latin, and that first Alexis and then Boniface went, in the beginning of 1202, to propose the affair to Innocent III, but he, thinking of nothing but Jerusalem, and wishing to owe nothing to his German adversary, refused to countenance the affair, and that his refusal must have been known to a large number of the Crusaders.

In September, 1202, they were at Venice, but the desertions were so many that the army threatened to disperse, and, in order to ensure against this, they put them on board ship and set sail for Zara, without informing them that the chiefs have already decided to go to Constantinople, and were negotiating in this view a treaty with Philip of Swabia. But they are careful to spend six weeks in a journey which ought to occupy but two days. And why is this? Villehardouin wishes to say nothing about it. It is to have time to conclude this treaty, and to attempt once more to obtain the Pope's consent; it is also to gain the winter, — an excellent pretext to postpone the departure for Jerusalem till next spring. Boniface remained behind "for business which he had," as our chronicler tells us simply. This business was the voyage to Rome, where he fails once more before the inflexible will of Innocent. The Pope even severely condemns the expedition against Zara, and enjoins the Crusaders to move at once to the Orient. But of all this, not a word in Villehardouin.

And again in January, 1203, when Boniface rejoins the army in Dalmatia, and submits the proposition of attacking the Greek empire to the barons and prelates,

our author satisfies himself with recording in scathing terms the desertion of Simon de Montfort and a large number of the Crusaders, without stating the cause ; and to prevent the total dispersion of the army, they are hastily embarked and taken to Corfu in April, 1203. At this point Boniface receives a bull of excommunication from Innocent III, forbidding him to attack the Greek empire. He simply keeps this unopened, and claims the approbation of the Pope. All these circumstances are carefully omitted by Villehardouin. At Corfu, where it is absolutely necessary that a choice of direction be made, the project is finally disclosed to the army, and this is the reason why in this island the army threatens to desert *en masse*. Villehardouin simply states the fact without explaining it. He also states that the army was induced to persevere by the prayers and tears of the marquis and great barons. What he does not state is that a new treaty has been concluded with Alexis, by which it was possible to promise the lords of inferior degree enormous sums of money, and it was corruption more than persuasion which induced the Crusaders to follow.

But let us not exaggerate, although Villehardouin knew from the beginning that the question was not of delivering Jerusalem but of attacking Constantinople, it does not follow that he had taken his vows with levity, and broke them unscrupulously. He was not of a character nor did he belong to an age that looked upon heresy lightly and played with bulls of excommunication. He might very well have thought that this deviation would not cause the abandonment of the Crusade, — quite the contrary, it might furnish an excellent base of operations against the Holy Land. But once Constantinople taken and the Empire divided, Jerusalem was gradually put off until entirely forgotten, for that which was worth while taking was worth while preserving.

As for their vows, they undoubtedly thought themselves free from them, for had they not brought the Greek Church under the domain of the Latin, and what could the Pope say against them? Nor were they troubled with any qualms of conscience about forcing a people to accept their form of belief, for in that age religious persecution was allowable. Villehardouin does not therefore grow indignant over the sack of Constantinople, over the thousands slain, the treasures pillaged, the works of art destroyed, the bronze statues melted down for the metal in them. It is the fortune of war. But he does grow indignant over the fact that the victors did not bring their spoils to be justly divided, and records with satisfaction the punishment which overtook some who were found out.

From all this it can be seen that Villehardouin was neither a saint nor a philanthropist, but he was

by no means a fortune-hunter. A loyal and brave soldier, the first duty for him was faithfulness to the flag, and in him we see developed to the highest degree the sentiment of feudal obligations, and nothing, not even the fear of excommunication, is able to induce him to desert his lord.

This sentiment explains his unjust severity against those who left the army and went to Jerusalem on their own account, and the evident satisfaction with which he records their misfortunes, and from this we can judge how much more severely he will treat those that deserted the army through pure cowardice and those who were guilty of treason.

It will thus be seen that Villehardouin was a man of honour, a loyal and brave soldier, by no means ahead of his time, for he has all the outward marks of an age renowned for its intolerance. He was an astute diplomat, and not at all what he is sometimes made out to be—simple and artless. But it is for the severe simplicity of his historical writings that we are chiefly indebted to Geoffrey de Villehardouin.

A. LEVY.

WELCOME.

READ AT THE ARTS CONVERSAZIONE.

Friends of McGill, we welcome you to-night,
McGill, our mother, welcomes you ; and we,
Her sons and daughters, welcome you. Ye come
In pleasure's livery, with smiles and words
Of cheerfulness and looks of gaiety,
Bringing an atmosphere of social light
Into these shades of learning, shedding joy
Athwart the sombre tenour of our life.
We welcome you ; though not with pomp or shout,
Or flight of eloquence, or peal of song,
Or full harmonic blast of instruments,
Yet with a true heart welcome, and the trust
That by this bright and genial interchange
Of serious and glad thought and sparkling wit
And gracious soul-sprung courtesy, both you
And we may be refreshed, deriving hence
New strength, and what is more than strength, because
The source of greatest strength, new happiness ;
That thus our sev'ral pathways we may trace
With more of light and sweetness, hope and joy.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

CLASS REPORTS.

"FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING."

We are sorry we must say good-bye to the FORTNIGHTLY for this session. It has very patiently published our halting "poems" and foolish sayings, while its more classical publications have considerably broadened our college spirit.

It is hard to realize that now for six months we won't feel obliged to thrust "just something I wrote"

into our editor's hand, and then later tremulously seize the paper to see how *it* reads; or not finding it, read other people's and wish we could write as they do. Though missing it sorely during those six months, the time need not be lost in idle regrets, but be it ours to so improve in literary style that next year this column will be noted for the choice character of its productions.

Although the feathers from the Gymnasium have not been as frequent as one might expect from the amount of energy expended there, yet the work has been going on satisfactorily. One or two of the members have found that two lessons were as much as they could manage; but those who faithfully attended, at least once a week, have been amply rewarded. Wonderful feats reach our ears of one who aspires to the "Clouds," and of another who, although she endangered the lives of those around her by the wild swinging of clubs at first, now manages them so skillfully as to inspire wonder instead of dread. Much more could be said, but people will never see what is for their good. How can those over-studious Donaldas, who pore over their books "from morn till dewy eve," fail to sacrifice Library for Gymnasium, when they see the elastic step, graceful carriage and beaming faces of those bright maidens as they come late for lectures, with the gay question: "Why weren't you at the Gym?"

By attending the Normal School Class on Wednesday afternoons they show their appreciation to Miss Barnjum for her thoughtful arrangement, in thus making up for the hours missed owing to the interference of lectures.

OBSERVER.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

This is the last issue of the FORTNIGHTLY.

WHISKERS.—Very quietly and very cautiously a club has been organized in our midst,—the Law Whisker Club. We don't quite understand why so much secrecy was observed in organizing the same, as we approve ourselves of whiskers. However, it is not less interesting on that account, and the few facts which have filtered through to our profane ear we take pleasure in making public.

It is not as generally known as it ought to be that we have in the Faculty of Law a half dozen as fine and glossy sets of whiskers as anyone could wish to look upon. They range all the way from virgin, un-razored pen feathers to the stiff and wirey beard of ten years standing; and all shades, from delicate blond to the wildest of North of Ireland red.

Whiskers are generally approved of among us. They give a sort of dignity outstanding to the Fac-

ulty. Besides, they offset the somewhat unseemly frivolity of the younger contingent. A formidable whisker thrust in among a laughing group of three or four has a very restraining and subduing effect.

However, the be-whiskered league have assembled in secret conclave, and held their first meeting. We cannot ascertain exactly what passed at that meeting. We believe, however, that a North-of-Ireland *red* was voted to the chair, and that a serious discussion arose as to whether their bearded brethren on the Professional staff should not be admitted to the charmed circle. It was objected that the presence of these latter would have a too sobering effect on the club, and would deprive them of half the fun; and, besides, they would monopolize all the best offices. It was decided, therefore, to keep them out.

We are rather curious to know how the club is going to occupy its time at the periodical meetings. Will they bring brush and comb, and have a sort of mutual general scrubbing up? We can restrain our curiosity, however, and rest content so long as we know that they will keep their whiskers in good repair so far as we, the public, are concerned, so long, in a word, as they keep the cobwebs out of them in the spring-time, cracker crumbs in the summer, dead leaves in the autumn, and give them lots of good ventilation in the winter.

Owing to the term of the FORTNIGHTLY having expired, we will not be able to chronicle the doings of this interesting society, but we wish them unlimited success. *Vive la barbe!*

In a recent issue of this Journal we noticed a short but clever tale from the pen of Mr. Bond of '97., Most of the boys missed that, but it is well worth looking back for. Mr. B. has not said so, but we are pretty sure from its tenor that the tale was evolved during his nightly lucubrations upon the Criminal Code.

The following appointments have recently been made in our Faculty:—

Athletic Association.—Messrs. William Donahue and Frank Bickerdike.

FORTNIGHTLY for '97.—Messrs. Robt. T. Mullin Editor, and Edgar N. Armstrong, Business Board.

And now ye Classe Reporter maketh his parting bowe. As we stated above, this is the last issue of the College paper for this session, and consequently our pleasant FORTNIGHTLY scribble to the class here comes to an end. Of course we feel a little lonesome over it. We well remember that afternoon last fall when we were appointed by the class to push the reportorial quill, and with what energy we set about it; how we circulated among the boys in search of news,

and came home and rolled up our sleeves and proceeded to *brief* it. We don't do that now. We got past that stage very soon.

We ought to thank the boys for the numerous items that have been sent in from time to time for this column. It has lightened our labours greatly. We don't know what we would have done but for those fortnightly budgets. We do not mean to be sarcastic—how could we in this solemn moment of parting.

We have tried to "follow the year through all its joys and woes" according to promise—to keep our finger on the Faculty pulse, to record the Faculty temperature, so to speak, according to the pressure of events, great and small.

We have often during the session admired the good nature of the class, especially the First Year. We have not been clubbed for a single joke during the whole term. The First Year never get "viled." They are good fellows every one, and have sense enough to know that their Year is lawful game.

We regret that the Class Reporter for next session is not appointed till the fall. We would like to draw him aside and give him some kind and fatherly advice. We would like to point out the *great men* who have preceded him in this capacity, and exhort him to follow in their footsteps, and to do his level best to keep up this legal corner. But we will wait.

Well, really, *must* we part? Has it come to that? Here we pause to wipe away a tear. It is very pathetic. Farewell!

ARTS NOTES.

Some stories of the *Conversazione* are still rife among the students.

Scene I.

ὁ παῖς συνέπεσε ἐνθυρῶν Μωλσονῶ

Donaldam pulcherimam in primo anno.

Aussitôt qu'il la voit il lui donne tout son cœur;

But when he went to seek for her

He found she'd sought the *dour*.

Scene II. He finally found her, and talked shop. Latin verse, etc.

This is what he wrote on his programme: Si alius alicui oscula feret *num* aliam flere necesse erit?

How the lecture ended.—

Shrove Tuesday morning.

Prof.—"Messieurs, vous apprendrez les trois pages suivantes pour demain."

Student on front bench.—"But, sir, there are no lectures to-morrow."

Prof.—"Comment cela, monsieur?"

Voice from back bench.—"Oui, monsieur, c'est mer-credi *Ash!*"

The class breaks up in confusion.

The class of '97 has lost temporarily through sickness one of its brightest members. Mr. J. C. Bruce was compelled to be absent from lectures for a few days, and finally had to go to his home in Huntingdon, P.Q. We miss him from our ranks, and hope for his speedy return in full health to resume his studies.

SCIENCE '97.

'Twas in September '93

They crowded in so blythe and free

And filled the noisy corridors,

Whose hard wood walls and slippery floors

Resounded to their shouts of glee.

Yes, 'twas September '93,

They were the jolliest lot of boys

That ever met to make a noise;

They broke the windows, smashed the chairs,

And pitched the Second Year downstairs,

They filled with awe and wholesome fear

That sluggish, studious Second Year.

The Artsmen scurried off like rats

Invaded by a band of cats.

They jumped thro' windows, broke thro' doors,

Got on the roof or 'neath the floors,

Hibernian William feared the strife

So got insurance on his life,

And then with quaking knees he found

A musty cellar underground

In which he stowed himself away,

To weep and fast and swear and pray.

'Twas in September '94

Each man came back a Sophomore;

The exams had thinned their ranks, 'tis true,

For those who fell were not a few;

But all the rest came back in state

To wage a war on '98.

The verdant freshies burned more green

Whene'er a Sophomore was seen;

They quaked within their shoes, and ran

Before a '97 man.

One took hysterics, one they say

Fell in a faint and passed away,

Because he thought that his new gown

Would be torn off and trampled down.

But soon they rallied from their fright

And scowled on us as black as night.

They thought of vengeance dire and deep

To slaughter us like timid sheep.

So on this plan they soon did fix,

To lather us with hockey sticks.

But airy castles soon will fall,

Air's not the stuff to make a wall,

Their castle crumbled and fell down,

For '97 did them brown.

But who, you ask, who, who, are they

Who scared the Artsmen all away

And filled stout William's heart with fear

And paralysed the Second Year;

Inspired with dread and fear and hate

The verdant year of '98?

Ah! then I answer you their name

Is graven on the page of fame;

'Tis stamped across the dome of heaven,

And reads thus: Science '97.

For daring feats each man is known

From Arctic pole to torrid zone.

Achilles, Hector, Hercules

Were but small fry compared to these.

In Histories which you have read
And crammed the contents in your head,
I ask you have you run upon
A character like "baby John."

Or traversing ethereal skies,
Did ere you strike on *Paradise*?
Or, tell me if you ere have seen
A man with hair like our M—B—n,
Or "smiler" with *his* weight of hair,
Protruding jaw and stony stare,
Who curled his lip at sneer and scoff
But yet—he got his wool mowed off.
If ere you meet our man from Hull,
Just gauge the thickness of his skull.
His whisker has developed fast,
I wonder if it's going to last.

Out on the street you'll sometimes hear
A voice befogged by too much beer
Shouting in tones that hurt your ear;
"I say, old man, Hap-py-New Year."
And if you chance the face to see
You'll see a face that well might be
A cherub's wreathed in smiles so sweet
..... That's Pete.

If you should meet a six inch grin
Supported by a downey chin
O'ertopped by straggling milk-white hair,
That is the Glee Club's *secrétaire*.

We've "Bells" enough to make a chime,
I merely put them in this rhyme
To let you know a bit of fiction,
Our "Dickey" boxed five rounds with Dixon.
The "Bells" are yet quite young, they say,
They'll "miners" be for many a day.

Of "Newcom(b)ers" we've quite a lot
There's "Wilkie" and there's smiling Gott,
And then the Lord High Chamberlain
Who always makes his presence plain.

Now, really, we must make an end
Of all the stuff that we have penned.
So lastly I would beg to say,
And then I'll close without delay,
We've got an "angel" in our class,
The only thing we lack's an ass.

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE CLASS REPORTS.

Two new members will be present on the Board of Examiners, both graduates of this College. They are: Dr. Frank Miller '87, and Dr. J. M. Parkin '89. Dr. J. W. Gladden and Dr. A. W. Harris '80, will be present as usual.

"Jack," Comparative Medicine's mascot, has posed successfully for a photograph. Not least among the friends of whom we regret to take leave stands ever friendly Jack,—always sympathetic, always ready to lend a willing ear to all the troubles of the student. We hope the succeeding classes will jealously guard his good name and make happy the remaining years of his life.

That bad habit of the horse "cribbing" always

receives particular attention from the professors at this time of the session. It must be that they consider it communicable from horse to man.

Beware of the man who promises to send his photograph in exchange.

The elections for our representatives on the FORTNIGHTLY Board resulted as follows:—

Harri Dell '96, Editorial Board; J. J. McCarrey, '96, Business Board.

Mr. Hilliard, '97, was suddenly called to his home in Manitoba, on account of sickness in the family.

This year has seen many records broken in this Faculty, but the grand climax was reached when the treasurer of the Third Year reported a balance of several dollars in the treasury.

The first re-union of the Class of '95 will be held fifteen minutes after Convocation, when the Ways and Means Committee will report plans for obtaining a livelihood during the ensuing year. Other important matters will be discussed informally.

Dr. Baker's presence has been missed very much by the students. We all wish him a speedy recovery to good health.

MEDICAL CLASS REPORTS.

"Embryotomy" on young House Surgeon examiners is not yet considered as a justifiable operation. However, if many are plucked from the Fourth Year, a council will probably be called to consider the matter, and if possible the operation will be placed on record with instructions how to perform it satisfactorily.

For every man to yet "his deserts," as is wished to the candidates for degrees, a few M.R.C.S.'s would be in order. There are some, however, who think that an M.D. C.M. will suffice.

There was a sound of revelry among the Medical students on last Friday morning, and while it lasted the fun was fast and furious. An old faithful servant, who has been identified with the interior material workings of the College for the past twenty-five years, was rewarded for the assiduous care and friendly advice which he had extended to those who had to a certain degree been placed under his fatherly care. Always ready and willing to assist the student in his various troubles, it was but meet and right that a due acknowledgment of the eminent services which James Cook had rendered to the Medicos should be made

in some form or another. Ten o'clock was the hour at which the festivity began. The students, who had congregated in one of the large class-rooms of the new wing, slowly marched down the long staircase, where "Cook" was waiting his martyrdom. A stretcher was quickly procured, and, amid such huzzas and applause as the cleverest politician might have envied, the subject of the merriment was hastily placed thereon and conveyed upstairs. Meanwhile, down in the basement, busy hands were arranging the gift. Into a large sack, which had previously been filled with sawdust, was emptied about thirty dollars in copper coin. The bag was further ornamented with fancy decorations, and tied with the College colors. Upon its arrival in the class-room the presentation took place, an address breathing the gratitude and good-will of the students being read by Mr. A. S. McEvoy. The flowery sentiments which it contained closed with the hope that "Cook" would "accept as a token of their esteem a few dixoid specimens of Lake Superior ore." When the applause had subsided, "Cook" addressed his family as follows:

"Dearly beloved children of sessions twain, and yearling kids, attention:

"I have been longing for this occasion, when from my exalted throne I can tell you with what a feeling of reluctance it is that I gather up this heap of dross to waste upon myself and leave yourselves none. But I can assure you that in relieving you of so much filthy lucre I am doing a most benevolent act. Money, as you know, is the root of all evil, and in taking over this large sum I remove temptation from you and lay myself open to the snares of the world, the flesh and the devil. Truly I do all this for the love I bear you.

"And now let me thank you for this splendid vas-salage. I love to see you humbly stand and pour your servile offerings at my feet. I know that you are shortly to pass through trials and tribulations, but with this great load removed, you will find that, having followed the sage advice given as a free-will offering by me, you will emerge from the fray unscathed. Gentlemen, the great and only 'Cook' thanks you."

The speech was received with vociferous applause. Cook was picked up and bounced, passed up and down over the heads of the students, and finally deposited again on the platform, when he picked up his treasure trove, and amid intense cheering left the hall with it on his shoulder.

It is pleasant to know that the canvassing for the Governor's votes of the Montreal General Hospital for the position of House Surgeon is a thing of the past.

The present system as adopted a short time ago, is a fair one, as the applicants will be examined on Medi-

cal and Surgical subjects of a practical nature by the Medical Board. The successful candidates will that be elected by the Committee of Management as recommended by the Medical Board.

CLASS NOTES—JUNIOR YEAR.

At a union meeting of the first three years, called by the Juniors, the question of giving a dinner to the graduating class was discussed. This custom has fallen into disuse of late years, and many of us felt the time had come when it should be revived. It affords a very material and tasteful proof of our devotion to those whose progress we have so long regarded with pride and joy. After some discussion it was regretfully decided not to give the banquet; our means fell far short of our esteem for the "departing." Should the new finance scheme prove a success, we may hope that in the future the Faculty will be able to send out her graduates not like orphans, but properly "clothed (hooded) and fed."

Why are the green writing pads given to the Juniors?

There is of course an Irish element in the class; we are rather proud of it, and we have also much that is fresh and vigourous; but for all that the colour is open to misconception, and we would respectfully suggest that the Faculty give it to the First Year—its popular significance would then be retained.

SOCIETIES.

MCGILL GLEE AND BANJO CLUB.

About 9 years ago this Club was first organized, and, as is generally the case with young clubs, it has had up-hill work. But that at last it has established a reputation for itself has been fully proved by the universal reception it has had wherever it has gone.

We hope and believe that in the near future old McGill will rank amongst the first on the musical list of the Canadian and American Universities. This cannot be accomplished without the hearty co-operation of all her Faculties. Let this be a University Club. Let Meds., Arts, Science and Law all join together under the one name *McGill*.

The Secretary, O. S. Finnie, Sc. '97, will be glad to receive applications for membership for the ensuing year as early as possible.

Y. W. C. A.

The subject of the meeting of March 6th was "Living Epistles." Miss Vaudry drew our attention to the difference between ordinary letters and the living

epistles. The mission of these was to brighten and cheer the world. In the after remarks, Miss Krause stated that our lives are the only Bibles which many will read. Miss Smith gave a short account of how Corea had been opened up to the missionaries through the founding of a hospital. Owing to an unusual circumstance, the attendance was not so large as might otherwise have been expected.

Miss Shaw conducted the meeting of Wednesday, March 13th, of which the subject was "Character Building."

The paper on the text assigned, viz., I Cor. 3, 9-17, took up the important points, bringing in many beautiful thoughts gathered from the text and other passages.

The last meeting will be held Wednesday, March 20th, at 4 p.m. We would be glad to see our room well filled.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

A week ago we gathered in our accustomed place of meeting, to pay our last respects to this Society for the session '94-'95. It was with feelings of regret that we thus met, for, thanks to the skilful hand that has guided the Society's course this year, all the meetings have been thoroughly enjoyed. This last proved no exception, for we found Miss Cameron's essay, "Women Philanthropists," very inspiring, and the Impromptu Debate: "Resolved, that college gowns are common property," was just as amusing as any of our former attempts to be witty, convincing and triumphant all in five minutes. Miss Cameron, the retiring president, then spoke very modestly of her work with the Society, wished it much success in the future, and thanked the committee for their assistance. This was the signal for a unanimous vote of thanks to the speaker from the members present, and when the applause had subsided the meeting was adjourned.

APPLIED SCIENCE GLEE CLUB.

The 4th annual meeting of the Applied Science Glee Club was held on Monday, March 11th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Hon.-President—Prof. Nicolson.

Hon.-Treasurer—Prof. McLeod.

President—G. R. McLeod, '97.

Vice-President—Dufresne, '96.

Secretary—J. B. McRae, '98.

Treasurer.—Heustis, '96.

The Treasurer's report being read and adopted showed the Club to be in a good financial condition.

There being no further business after the reading of the following report, the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the retiring officers.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE APPLIED SCIENCE GLEE CLUB.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—

Your committee, in presenting to you the 4th annual report of the Applied Science Glee Club, are glad to state that the past year has been as successful, if not more so, than any previous one, both financially and otherwise, but still feel that there is room for improvement.

It is felt that the Club depends too much perhaps for its strength and vim on outside affairs, such as the drive and dinner, etc.; and though the average attendance at practices this year was 30—a large gain over any previous year—still, your committee would strongly advise that the practices be in some way brightened and made more agreeable in order to secure an even larger attendance.

In Mr. Reyner the Club had a most capable and obliging instructor, and too much cannot be said to his credit for the able manner in which he conducted the practices. His re-appointment for next year is strongly recommended.

Your committee at the opening of the session thought it would be advisable to supply the Club with the words and music of the songs most generally used, and intended having a selection of them specially printed; but finding this impossible, they purchased one dozen and a half Toronto song-books, which have aided the Club very materially in its practices. (At that time the McGill Song-Book—as you may STILL be aware—was "not for sale.")

The Annual Drive and Dinner was a complete success, fifty-two men being present. This affair has come to be looked upon by Science men as one of the most enjoyable features of the session, and it is hoped that each year will see more and more interest taken in it.

It was intended this year to give a smoking concert, but owing to our instructor's illness, and several other matters of business, your committee thought it would be unadvisable to attempt one, but hope that it may take place next year, for in so doing they feel that the Club will be placed on a surer and still firmer basis.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of committee.

F. L. PACKARD,

Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This has been a year which will mark an epoch in the history of the Association; for the last decade there has been the cherished hope that the Association should occupy a building of its own, and at last the realization has come,—not our ideal, by any means, but on the opening of College next September we

shall be in possession of a portion of "Our Building" on Sherbrooke street, whose open doors will be a standing invitation to the Students of McGill.

The property is held by a Board of Trustees, \$7,500 has been paid down, and the balance raised by a \$10,000 mortgage, the interest on which is met by the rental of a large portion of the building; in addition to the amount paid in, \$4,000 has been promised in subscriptions, payable within three years, while the balance (\$6,000) remains to be yet subscribed by friends of the Association.

The meeting on Sunday, March 10th, was addressed by Sir Wm. Dawson on "The Land of Canaan in Joshua's time;" his personal appeal to the men present to live manly lives, according to the type of Joshua, was very strong. The closing address in the series was that by Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., on March 17th, "Introduction to the Book of Joshua;" this address was very apropos for the many who are following out the systematic course of reading.

Sunday, March 24th, is "Graduates Day," when members of the graduating classes of each Faculty will speak some farewell message. We trust there may be a large attendance at this closing meeting for the session.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that we can announce the appointment of Mr. N. D. Keith, Arts '95, as general secretary for the coming session; Mr. Keith will devote the greater part of his time to the work, and we look forward to a year of marked progress along all lines.

The Northfield Conference of College Students will be held during the first 10 days of July; several of our members are planning to be in attendance, and we hope that McGill will have a strong delegation. Any students who consider attending should communicate with the President at once.

Our attention has been called to a statement we made in a circular recently issued, to the effect that our Association is the only one doing religious work in the University. We had no intention of ignoring or disparaging the work that is being done by the College Y.W.C.A. in the Donalda department. We referred only to work amongst the men of the University.

EXCHANGES.

We beg to remind our College contemporaries that exchanges should be sent to Editor-in-chief, MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY, care McGill University Library.

With this issue of the FORTNIGHTLY the Exchange Editor's duties will cease, and he cannot lay aside his pen without wishing all the papers which it has been his privilege to review this session, long and prosperous careers. Through them he has derived an insight into the life of other colleges, which could have

been obtained in no other way, while his feeling of friendship to sister universities has been much broadened and enlarged. He sincerely hopes that next year, his successor may find an equal amount of pleasure and benefit from the future exchanges that reach McGill.

The *Acadia Athenæum* contains a most interesting oration at the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of the late Professor Hartt of Acadia University. The eloquent speaker showed his friend to have been a brilliant scientist, and one of the leading geologists of the day. Indeed, his career was brought to an early close by his devotion to his work, for being appointed by the late Dom Pedro to make a geological survey of Brazil, he fell a victim to yellow fever.

Dr. Ferguson's article on Diseases of the Bible is concluded in the March number of *The Knox College Monthly*. There is also a brief Outline History of Psalmody, which, dealing with so comprehensive a subject, necessarily merely touches upon the most characteristic events from the time of David to the present day. The heavier matter is interspersed by poems of Miss Proctor's, George Macdonald's, and a few lines from "rare Ben Jonson," on Fame, which we take the liberty of reproducing:—

Her house is all of echo made,
Where never dies the sound;
And as her brows the clouds invade,
Her feet do strike the ground.

A very interesting account of Student Life at Edinburgh University is the most striking article in *The Dalhousie Gazette*. This is followed by a paper on Walter Pater, containing, *en passant*, a spirited condemnation of the custom of hazing. As is apt to be the case with college papers, much of its matter is of a personal character, more interesting to immediate friends than outsiders.

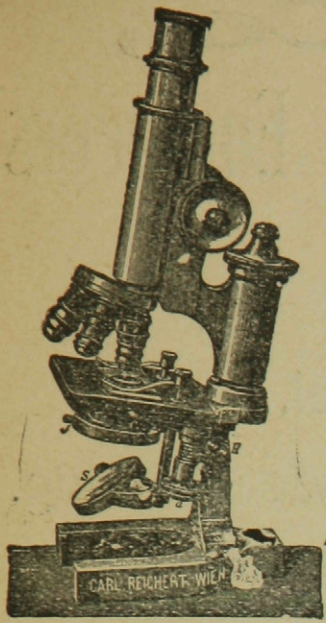
The attention of anyone who is interested in McGill, will naturally be attracted by a McGill man's Impressions of Queen's, in *Queen's University Journal*. While we do not consider that it would be good taste on our part to criticize such an article, we cannot refrain from remarking that we regret the comparisons drawn in it.

Harvard of forty years ago is depicted in *The University Monthly*. The rest of the paper is largely taken up with stories, poetry, and personal matter, which is quite beyond our criticism.

This number of *The Manitoba College Journal* devotes much space to the poets, Coleridge, Tennyson and Goldsmith all receiving notice in good articles bearing their names.

Grace Hospital Gazette, as its name betokens, appeals particularly to our medical friends. It is a neat sheet, and we wish it all success in its effort to raise funds for the hospital, whose name it bears.

We have to acknowledge also, *Trinity University Review*, *King's College Record*, *The Mitre*, *The Presbyterian College Journal*, *The Red and Blue*, *The Canadian Magazine*, *The Droghedean*, *The Collegium*, *The Bowdoin Orient*, as well as several numbers of *The Glasgow University Magazine*, *The Student*, and *The Harvard Daily News*.



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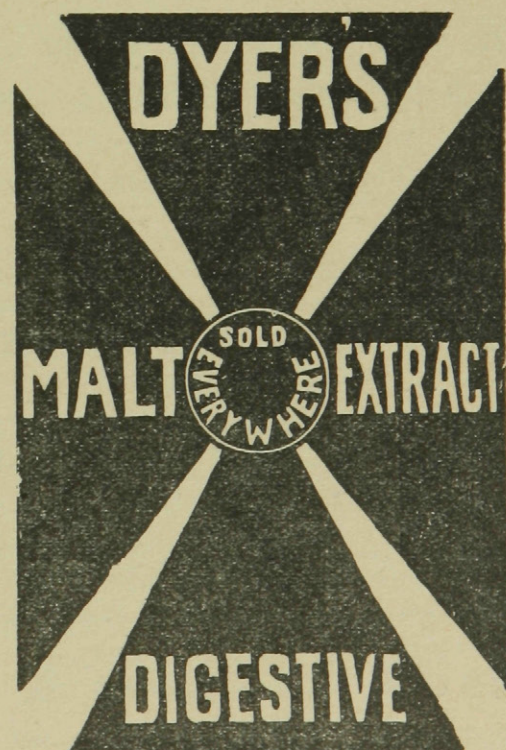
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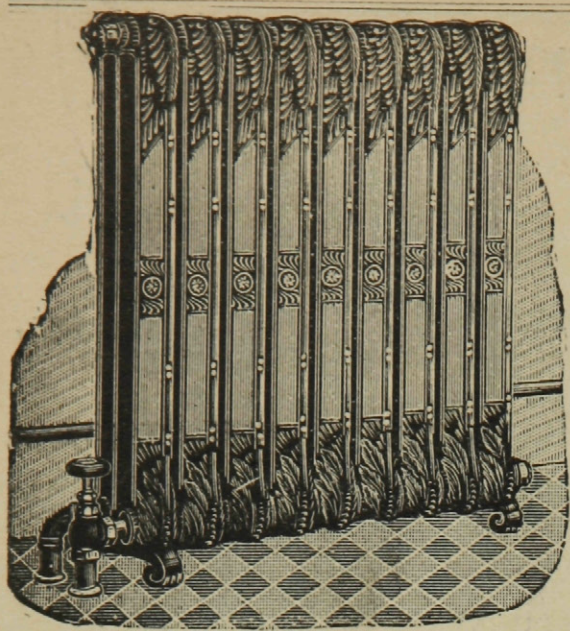
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